COLORED MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Petermined Opposition to the Celenization Societies.

Roverner Bunt, Porace Greeley, and the White Sectition Whigs Denounced.

The anti-Slavery Settation Renewed with Great Vielence.

Funny Seenes among the Gentlemen of

Color. On Torsday evening last, a highly respectable meet-

tor of colored sittlens took place at the Abysinian Bapthat Colered Church, in Anthony street, near West Broad way to pursuance of the following call:--

May to jursuance of the following call:—

Emportant Notice.

CCLCNED MEN, AROUSE! AROUSE! AROUSE!

There are traitors among us—colored men allied with
fur oppressors—men who, to satisfy their selfab ends, to
put money in their purses, are initing their influence
with these who would drive us from our country. Is
this to be! You will not remain indifferent with this
not before your eye? No, no! You that love your
marid aburs, here erected to God—that reverence this
your home—you, that are willing to struggle and enforce for your country's redemption, for the minmphing
of Justice and right—you cannot be entired or driven
from your ensisted brethen. No, no! Then attend a
meeting, to be held at the Abyanian haptiet Church,
dailbuny street, near West. Broadway, on Tuesday evenming, lith lant, of all persons opposed to African colotimeter.

Listien.

Come one, orme all-maidene and mothers, brothers and resters inthers and all-come, come, and proclaim is the world your unanimous receive not to leave the ctuatry. By order of the

Geometric or Theorem.

New York, Jan. 8, 1862.

The appointed hour was half-past 7 a clock, but the proceedings did not commence till quarter to 8 o'clost.

By that time the building was well filled with the oc.ored population of all shades from about to a whitebrown-of both sexes and of all ages, from the eliver-grey head forming so remarkable a contrast to the jet black of the face, and the infant pulling in its mother's The greatest enthusiasm and excitement provalled and the meet burning indignation flashed from the dark eyes of the native American sons of Africa against the white abolitionists and the colonization schemers who would transport them to Liberia, or anywhere else out of the land of their birth.

The meeting was called to order at a quarter to eleba o'clock, by the nomination of the Rev. John T. Raymond ne President, T. A. Bell and Robert S. Measin Vice Pre-cidente, and Mesers. Joiner. White and Comich as Saire-taries. The proceedings were opened by a prayer approgriate to the occasion, offered by the Rev. Dr. Penningson, wherein he denounced the foul system of colonization recommended to the colored people, and trusted that the willanene policy would be frustrated. He trusted they would yet have their privileges acknowledged in this ecuntry, and that they would no longer hear the doctrine that it was necessary for them to go four thousand miles to be made men.

Mr. Occase D. Downers rose to move the resolutions. ent would first take the opportunity of making some brief remarks. He would say that the abused, despised, cotraged colored men were yet linked with all that is great and good in this land; that God Almighty has great and good in this land; that God Almighty has bound them together. Who can burst these bounds? My heart shudders at the thought of the weight of sin and iniquity which must bear on the conscience of Governor Bunt-(Eighs of sympathy)—and those oppressors who were striving to drive us from our homes—from this sountry to which we are fixed—where our destiny is sulled for the country's sake—for the triumphing of a grand principle. But who can fathom the depth and infany, the guilt, everlasting shame and contempt, which will hang round the name of that colored man who will raise his hand to thay the will of God in this way? We—as thousand times we on his accurated head. Mr. Lowning then proceeded to read the following resolution, which were afterwards put by the Chairman, and carried by acclaimation.—

by acclamation - Whereas, it is evident that the only excuse left the Whereas, it is crident that the only excuse left the Colonination Society for keeping up its organization, is in the appeal to the Christian portion of the community to evangelize Africa; and whereas American minumers and American prejudices exercised over the native population by ignorant American emigrants are not capatile of tringing about a high state of civilization or christianity in Africa—therefore,

h Resolved. That we see no reasonable grounds for the scottinuage of the American Colonization Society.

Beschved. That we see no reasonable grounds for the continuance of the American Colomization Society. Resolved, That neither the unjust projudice exercised against us by the descendants of those by whose side our father fought, bled and died for the common liberty of all, nor the leve of that eradicator of American prejudice. that elevator to all the privileges of American society—numer—shall induce us, as it has a few renegate extered men, to sell the cause of our oppressed brethren, and forsahe the land of our birth, and the glory of our meral greatners, by an ignominious flight to the pestilential thores of Africa.

Resolved. That we see in the present advanced condition of our people in this country, the proof of the wis-

Reserved. That we see in the present advanced condi-tion of our people in this country, the proof of the wis-dom of those who maintained our right to our home forth at the organization of the Colomization Society. Reserved. That we regard these United States as the best field for the development of the mental and moral faculties of the colored man.

Resolved. That our sympathy for the three and a half millifone of our brethren held as stayes at the South, sorbide us leaving them to the cruelties of the slave helders.

ved. That colonization is not and cannot be a

Resolved. That colonization is not and cannot be a remedy to the anguished American heart for the wrong perpetuated upon American citizens on account of the actor of their skin.

Resolved, That the New York and Liberia Agricultural and Emigration Association demands at our hands unqualitied condemnation and censure, because it is a false and deceptive movement; because it is an ally of the Colonization Scolety—the colored man's uncompromising enemy—cur country's fee.

Resolved That we caution the public against contributing their money to irresponsible persons, under any guice whatsoever; but more aspecially to persons who whilst they may prate much about their going to Africa, have nere responsely entertained the idea.

Resolved That that colored man who would trade in the prejudice manifested against his people in this country, for his personal benefit, in opposition to the sentiments of the marses, deserves the opprobrium of the mople whose cause he ingloriously betrays, and is unworthy of our coile esteem.

where cause he ingloriously betrays, and is unworthy of cur scalal extern.

Rescived. That the advocacy of the Fugitive Siave is well by leading colonizationists throughout the country, and the energy they have displayed to secure its enforcement by any and every means, and the measures they have set on foot to secure the appropriation of machinal and State funds for the expatination of free colored men from their homes to Liberia as well as a resort to every means of oppression in their power against us, and the prostitution of the sanctity of religion to the demands of prejudice and caste, are so many evidences that this law inframeus in all its features, was designed more to oppress, to harrass, and to dampen the appraisions of free colored men than to secure a return of those who may have fied from bondage.

Whereas, The Governor of the State of New York did in his last annual message, recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of State funds for the purpose of transporting a portion of the citizens of the State to a sarbasrous country, thousands of miles beyond the limits of its territory; and whereas, said appropriation has not been asked for by any of the citizens proposed to be removed, but who, on the contrary have, for a long series of years, uncessingly protested against the whole scheme of colonization—therefore, Resolved, That said recommendation is, in our estimation—there is the contrary have, for a long series of colonization—therefore,

of years, uncessingly protested against the whole scheme of octonization—therefore,

Resolved, That said recommendation is, in our estimation, not only sinister towards us, the class specified, but that we view it as being both unchristian and unconstitutional, unchristian, because it does not recommend to the wrong doer instantaneous cessation from his vii ocurse and to do unto his injured neighbor precisely as he would wish to be done by in like circumstances, and unconstitutional, because there is no power rivers to the localisature, by the constitution to make

stances, and unconstitutional, because there is no power given to the legislature, by the constitution to make appropriation of public funds for the purpose of removing any portion of her law abiding and inoffensive citizens beyond the bounds of the State.

Resolved, That one of the most direct and effective modes of warding off the evil is fluences of colonization is to direct the attention of our people to the superior advantages accessible to them in this country, and endeaver to establish such practical enterprises as will elerate them here.

General to establish such practical other process as the ter-rate them here.

Resolved, That we recommend our people to obtain real estate, and thus, if possible, be even more inclised-lucky linked with the soil.

Resolved That we renew our petition to the Legisla-

Resolved has we remewour perigion to be legisla-ture for an extension of the suffrage, as a right which we should enjoy as American clisses.

Her Dr. France row heat came torward to address the meeting, the did not commit himself to every smale and table of what was comprised in the resolutions which had been read. Of course they could not expect he would do:— But he would say that his autagoniza-te the collections. should they now finals their boats and a near the day arrives when Eds yis shall stretch forth her names to used. These were the continents which he then held and which he still entertained. He mind was not charged one lost in respect to the African Coloniaston Society. There were one or two points on which their minds ought to be intelligent just now. One of them is the fact that that scatety is not changed in the compession, not changed in its elements, not changed in its classic or, not changed in its classic of the same now as it was twonty years and the compession. In a great extend, of the same men, and in its policy. It is the same now as it was the only years ago, and the first policy in the same now as it was the only present to the same men, and gurrous the rame flow of policy. Whatever may nave seen the modifications introduced in some of its public, he will reparsed it as the same in every material respect to the head been scuttered in the same in every material respect to the head been scuttered to the same in every material respect to the head been scuttered to the same of this sind, to illustrate the truth of his arguments respect to the head to convenient to clip some first and to illustrate the truth of his arguments ago, and has found it convenient to clip some first and to illustrate the truth of his arguments ago, and has found it convenient to clip some first and the illustrate the truth of his arguments ago, and has found it convenient to clip some first and the illustrate the truth of his arguments.

that of twenty years ago, in respect to the colony, Tourne were too kind to hurd a reten at a mad deg year they would not serupte to raise their voices and ory, "Mad deg amoth them leave the rest to the rabble. In the New York Colonization Fociety there was one important in the service of the colony, "The society had pained deception on the world on this point. This report says that the society cheerfully consented to transfer to the republic all their thinks in the point. This report says that the society cheerfully consented to transfer to the republic all their title to more than a million of actes of territory, received the second of the second of

up in a room. (This so tickled the imagination of the indice that they occid not restrain their rishle propagative, and there was a regular cachination for sevaral minutes.) Order being comentation of the sevaral minutes.) Order being comentation of the sevaral minutes.) Order being comentation of the sevaral minutes.) Order being comentation out to concentration out to go on. Colonization was craft by which a mass of ciercial agents and their relatives and dependants got their living, and, for this reason the scheme must exist and prosper. A short time age a rich gentleman from Louisians left forty or fifty thousand dollars a year to the Colonization Scolety, Mr. Thompson, of this city, left it fifty thousand collars, the colonization of the city, and we have, in these United States, fit thousand collars, minimum of the several colonization of the several c choixed population and take the four finites and and appropriate thousand white people, and see whether we have a larger proportion of degraded population than they have We are equally elevated in proportion to the appulation as our white brethren. In those streets which surround this church, and through the city generally, there is a large proportion of the free white population just as degraded morally, mentally and politically, as we are I live on the corner of Furuth and Wooster streets, and, take from my house to Spring street, and then take from my kouse to Fiftieth street, and the people above me will have nothing to do with the people above me will have nothing to do with the people below me. They will mingle with the pooper classes of the write people, and will mix with us socially and merally, and internarry with us too; if we are degraded and never can rise, neither can these people ever rise. The rich are doing every thing they can to keep themselves apart from the laboring population of our city, and will associate morally, civilly and socially, and amalgamate with me, sooner than with the people below me But the eare facts which ought to be laid before the public. We are considered the only degraded people in the city. What, fault this darkness he permitted to dwell over us? Half the money that is spent in two grog shops would keep a paper in circulation which would open the public eye and lay these facts before Heaven as clear as the rays of the mon day eun. (Applause.) I wish to say more on this subject, and will do so in a course of lectures. I agree with brother Pennington in his opinion of African colonization; and will do so in a course of lectures. I agree with brother Pennington in his opinion of African colonization, and the original paper on purpose to oppose it; and they were reading this scheme. From that day to this, I have never changed my mind about it. He was accused of sending his out to Liberia; but he had opposed his intention of going until he had found that he was fully bent u

on pathy e-tween the white and black race, that they cannot some teacher (Laughter?) I called upon fir. Fitts not the preached that sermen about antipalty, and a nested him did he know the captains of several retambility, he seld you and path with fitting, while them, well, said I, they were one provedered beys, and now they are among the first men in the country, and white families have married in anong them. I wind him—did he know Affred Hill, who used to make boots under Bart's drug store? He did. Did he know that rick apotheony in Greenwich street, who died, and lett's large estate to his heirs. He did. Well, that man has been with us, and isft us and amisjamate.

graphic despatch to Dr. Hall, of Baltimore, of the Colombiation Society, to ship goods to Africa. But to whom were they shipped. To Governor Roberts, President of of the colony. It was not, therefore, the Liberia Society, but the Colonization Society that sent/the goods. I might mention other describe morements of the society; but let us come to some of the reputed officers of the society, and see what they say in their letters. The first I shall read is from a gentleman lately elected Vice President of the New York and Liberia Emberation and Agricultural Association. (Laughter) It is as follows:— Agricultural Association: (Lauguser)

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THERTEEN.

New York, Jan 12, 1852.

It being currently reported that I was a grember of the Liberia Association, I take this opportunity of stating that I have nothing to de with the concern.

It is true that I did attend one of their meetings for the satisfaction of myself, but have never given them authority to use my name. Yours, with respect.

E. W. CROSEY. Great laughter followed the reading of the foregoing Mr. Downing then read the fellowing letter:-

Mr. Downno then read the following letter:—

TO THE COMMITTER OF THEFTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it to be an act of justice which I owe to the people with whom I am especially identified, to truth and to the public, to state to you, and through you, to the public, that my name has been used in connection with the New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association, as treasurer, without my knowledge and consent. Further, that I have never received a cent of their moneys; that I have no confidence whatever in said association, and believe it to be the enemy of our people, an enemy to that progress going on in this country, which will eventually abolism caste and oppression; further, that said association shall receive my uncompromising opposition, for I am firmly resolved to stay here—my home—and to use my best endeavors to influence all that I can to remain in this country.

Gentlemen, wishing you every success in your landable efforts I remain your glotlent servant.

New York Jan 12 1862. PAUL PONTAU.

Mr. Dowsing then proceeded as follows: In connection with three facts. I will state—yes. I say in the face of threats of revolvers and law suits—(Rears of laughter)

Your—Go it. George. (Renewed laughter.) for a support of African colonization, and the only necessity that existed for that measure. First than, was the fact comprised in this that we Christian republican hate black people so much, that we cannot do them justice in this country. This is one reason. If you are degraded, why do they not elevate you! Why, they say, we hate you so that we never can do you justice in this country. All the influence of the religion of Jesus Christ cannot make us do it, and this is a sin which we must compromise by sending you out of the country, and then there will be no occasion for showing any of this hate. Two-thirds, if not four inthis, of the active members of the Colonization Society are clergymen and leading officers in the church; and does not the bible require that we shall have the grace of 60d without any respect of persons. If the religion of Christianity cannot remove from their minds this hatred. If it is deficient in this respect, must it not be deficient in other respects, and in all. And it so, then let us give up the Christian religion and adopt some Pagan idelarry. The second reason why colonization is necessary is that God has planted in the nature of the white man such antipathies against all black people that they can not endure to live in contact with them. They will not give our sons their daughters; nor let their sons take our daughters—they will not set with the religion which they profers and preach—if it is in accordance with the dictates of humanity. I look around me and see how much the complexity of this congregation is lighted up, half of us have advanced to a medium at least, between black and white, and I want to know is this the result o antipathy. (Merriment among the audience) Go to the Southern States, and see the complexion of the cares, how very many of them are as fare skinned as their masters, se much so that in come instances, they are actually taken to be the master and the master taken to be the slave, because the master hamed it is stained with our blood and shows it. I have be

Resolved, That the Committee of Thirteen make arrangements to have the city and county of New York re-presented by a delegation, at Albany, whose business it shall be to attend to our interests and represent our sen-

timents.

It seems to me (said Mr. Downing) that the Rev. Mr. Cornish has pretty well used up Louis H. Putnam. But, if I am not greatly mistaken other parties are connected with him that require a little rubbing. There can be no doubt that the New York and Liberia Emigration and

no doubt that the New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association is a false and deceptive institution, doing equal harm, if not more, than the old Colonization Society. The Committee of Thirteen have been laboring in bringing to light some facts of a carious character, relative to that association. One of these facts is that they have been very industrious in getting into the newspapers a statement that they have got from the public a sum of \$1,500, and that goods to that amount have been sent out with their agent. Mr. Colville. This is entirely false. They never collected such a sum. They never had \$1,500. They have never had one cent in their treasury. (Great applaume and roars of laughter)

never End S1500. They have never had one cant in their treasury. (Great applaine and roars of laughter) I dely contradiction. Mr. Cornish has told you that this association is an ally of the Colorization Society from the fact that Mr. Pinney has stated that they were connected. Finney stated that he had sent a tele-graphic despatch to Dr. Hall, of Baltimore, of the Colo-cycle of the Colorization of th

| New Total George (Renewed laughter.) Venr—Go it. George. (Renewed laughter.)
Mr. Bowwin.—I say, then, that Mr. Jones has solicited,
almost craved, that Mr. Ponteon should not make the
exposure he had made in this letter. That gentleman's
letter shows in what light he regards them. The following, from the report of the society, shows in what light
they regard bim.—" In our Treasurer, we posses the
horest patriot and wealthy citizen, whose sou is centored
in the prespectly of his people." (Shouts of Laughter.)
I will not detain you longer than to state that a petition
to the Legislature, asking for \$20,000 is on foot from this
society. Dickway, the right hand man of Pinney, has
been in concluse with the Governor, and the result is
that partion of his message that relates to colonization.
Bir. Jones J. Zemin here read a letter from Lewis Putnam denying that he had anything to do with the assotion.

ion.
There was much hissing, and sundry other noises, ex-ore-sed at the reading of his name at the end or the

There was much insering, and actuary other noises, expressed at the reading of his name at the end of the letter.

Mr. Bern, gid as letter reading was the order of the day he would read a couple of letters which though not connected with the immediate object of the origination. They sli recollected Mrs. Harris, whose hurband was arrested at Washington, on the charge of acting in the escape of slaves. He was arrested at the same time as Mr. chanin. Efforts were made in this city, and particularly in this church to all in his release. His fraedom has been effected, and a few days ago Mr. Naymond received a letter from Mr. tharris, stating the letter from Mr. tharris, stating the letter from Mr. tharris, stating the letter from Schaften the bold in his hand a letter yearly of our Philadelphia. Henne in the hand of one of the Christians patriate and it is a curious circumstance that this hert was one of the head against that offsit. (Great cheering) He was the head and that of the chindles if was twice historical he laws the slaves the time revered levil who has gone to that hell whence he will be the and year, and year, one of the letter whence he will be severed dead on this my majora were comingfrom a the offending. It was hearly informed the startes that the reverend field and his my rank for were comfigurable reverend levil who has gone to that hell whence he will prove to that hell whence he will prove to the test whence he ready makes. The cole-hearly descend the left whence he that the first new rank reposing in Queen Victoria's laptimes of laughtes and a letter from John C. Bovers Scoretay of the Philosophie is vigitaries Committee, addressed to the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an extraction.

to the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an extract:—
The bearer of this letter is one of the Christiana pations, when we, the Committee of Philadelphia, have thought proper to send to the Committee of Philadelphia, have thought proper to send to the Committee of Thirteen, for side Keeping, and all posal. You will have to be very perticular as his is a critical case, the facts of which he will give you when you see him. We would have sent him to the New York Vigiance Committee; but as his case requires great secresy, we profer sending him to the Committee of Thirteen, as we have mutually acted together in those cases. The money you sent us came very opportune, and we return your committee, and the citizens of New York, our sincere thanks for your generous contribution."

We den't know exactly how he escaped; but the officers were not members of the temperance society, and bey indulged freely at supper, and after supper they

fell asleep. He very neiselessly opened the window, and that is all they knew about him. (Great laughter.) Mr. CHARLES L. RESON, Professor in Magrovel College, was the next speaker. He said, it has already been a matter of surprise with me, that the American people a matter of surprise with me, that the American people lege, we the next speaker. He said, it has already been a matter of surprise with me, that the American people should be so willing to patronine a system so expensive as the Celemination Society, by which they are called upon to spend large sums of money upon a class of people they so heartly deeples. You know the American people are proverbial for their love of money. Yet we hear of that same people giving thousands of dollars for a class of people they regard as next door to brutes. Perhaps it is to be accounted for by looking at the eyement of the same people giving thousands of dollars for a class of people they regard as next door to brutes. Perhaps it is to be accounted for by looking at the eyement of the same of the same people giving thousands of the stem society has never changed one whit from its first position. It has, however, admirably followed the advice of Paul, though whether in the scriptural sense I would not vouch—it has become all things to all men." At one time we find it teating, that the negro race becomes a highly cultivated, moral race when transported across the ocean. Again it tells us, that this race is not to be reached by the sight of Christianity itself. I am not speaking without evidence. We find, in the Flitteenth Annual Report of the Colonization Society, the following statement.—

"Obristianity cannot do for them here what it will do statement :"Ohrietisnity cannot do for them here what it will do

for them in Africa. This is not the fault of the colored man, nor of the white man, nor of Christianity; but an ordination of Providence, and no more to be changed than the law of nature."

You will and in other places that they have declared than the laws of nature. The You will find in other places that they have declared openly that nothing can be done for the colored population; that they are the most visious and degraded reopic under the sun. They say this in order to enote increased natred to the colored people of this country. Yet, by some change, as magneta as if it were done by Professor Anderson, it is this same race, transmuted, that are to evangeline Africa. And then they go on to say to the slaveholders. "If you do not get ruled this victous class of people—the free colored population—you will not be able to hold your slaves." (In ya ya) But listen to what they say upon the necessity of keeping the slave in the most debasing ignerance. The following occurs in the report of the New York State Ocionization Society, on his second anniversary.—"It is the business of the free—their safety requires it—to keep the slaves in ignorance. Their education is unterly prohibited. Educate them, and they break their fetters. Suppose the slaves of the free, or be exterminated by the whites. This renders it necessary to prevent their instruction—to keep them from Sunday technols, and other means of gaining sinc shedge. But a few days ago, a preposition was made in the Legislature of Georgia, to allow them so mach hiertraction as a canable them to read the B ble, which was premity rejected by a large majority. I do not mention this for the purpose of condemning the policy of the shaweholding States, but to lamen! He necessity.

ef Georgia, to allow them so much hier rection as to anable them to read the B the which was promptly rejected by a large majority. I do not mention this for the purpose of condemning the policy of the shaveholding States, but to kamen! Its necessity.

Elias E. Caldwell, one of the founders and the first Secretary of the parent society, delivered the following sentiments at its formation.—

The more you calcitate their minds, the more unlearning the more you calcitate their minds, the more miserable you make them in their present state. You give them a ligher relieb for those privileges which they can never attain and turn what you intend for a thesing into a curse. Not fit bey must remain in their present citration, keep them in the lowest state of ignorance and degradation. The neares you bring them to the condition of brutes the better channe do you give them of presenting their apathy. (Sensation among the ladse).

Here there was an interruption in the gallery which produced rest learning and the cause was at length produced rest learning and the cause was at length produced rest learning and the cause was at length produced rest learning and the cause was a length produced rest learning and the proceedings. Mr. Dowring went up stairs to see what was the master, and announced that it was a spy of the enemysone one sent there by the New York and literia 48-sociation to disturb the proceedings. There were loud orise of Turn him out, and great entitement. At length he was expelled.)

Mr. Rises then proceeded to prote the following.—

None are chilged to follow our example; and those who do not will find the value of their negroes increased by the departure of ours.

From this its evident that it is for the benefit of the leaveholder that the Celearination Society was originated. I will allude to one other transh. It is the gross injustice done to us, by proposing to send us away from our homes, on the ground that we desire it, and also that we are degraded and planorant. There are other close to people, the fo savery in Missouri, AMIR of Persember, 1820:—— in Rhode island the blacks formed are entire regiment, and they discharged their duty with seal and fidelity, the gallant defence of Red Bank, in which the black regiment bore a part is among the proofs of their valor." (Much applause).

Mr. R. then proceeded to give a number of other instances of black process, and concluded with the following lines from Sir Waiter Scott.—

Breather there a man with scales dead, Who never to himself hath said. This is my cwn-my native land.

If such there are tibes, so mark him well? For him no rapturtus feelings swell. High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his western, as with can claim—bespite those titles, power and pelf, The wretch concentred all in self, living, shall forfeit fair renown, and doubly dying, shall go down to the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, uchoncred, and unaung equatation elicited much laughter.

J. Powers then said fifth had the rower to

The quotation elleited much laughter.

Mr. J. Powers then said if he had the power to hold in the chains of ele usener the rowdies that had been sent there by the Liberian Society, he would not know what to say after the superior man that had preceded himbis superiors in every respect except in his hatred of the traiters to liberry, and in his scorn for the black men that would play societh fiddle to a white knave. The Colonization Society is organized upon a system of plunder, and they are all robbers and murderers. Mr. Cornish tells us from man among us is mean enough to play second fiddle to that society, he ought to be sent to Africa. He would like to know if they were willing to let loose upon the honest people of Africa such wret hes as these, whatever a white coat philosopher might advise? (Applause, Mr. Cornish had also alluded to what he called mock ministers of Jesus Christ. That was not their name, for mock ministers of Jesus Christ. That was not their name, for mock minister was too respectable for them. They were pirates.

A Voice — They are the ministers of the devil.

minister was too respectable for them. They were pirates.

A Voice — They are the ministers of the devil.

Mr. Powers.—Mr. Bell has told you where the Rev. Mr. Fowers.—Mr. Bell has told you where the Rev. Mr. Forsuch was gone—the man who, according to the New York Christian Intelligencer, is "the flower of the Christian Church" (Great Laughter.) These ministers will go to the same place, where they will have fire enough to preach, as long as God sits upon his throne to speak to those rum-selling, kidnapping, prestituting manstealers; and when they are all gone there, the colored man will stand up, and be where he ought to be, notwithstanding the white-coat philosopher that the Herald has told us so much about. (Laughter)

Veice — Who is the white-coat philosopher:

Mr. Powers.—The Herald will tell you that—or if you will read the Tribune to morrow morning, you may find it.

and it.

Voice.—The Herand you mean.

Mr. Powers—I thought, as the Tribune is so friendly to us the editor would have sent a reporter here; and anobably the gentleman I see before me is from the Tribune (Rears of leighter.)

Voice.—You are mistaken. It is the reporter of the distance.

Powers.—We must rank these men as Mr. Reson

Mr. Powers.—We must rank these men as Mr. Reson in his peerry tells us they ought to be ranked—mark them well—place such a mark upon them as not only you but the world. God, and the devil, and every body else, may understand them. (Laughter and applause.)

A Vo. tw.—Rorace Greeley included.

Mr. Powers.—I am glad you have mentioned him. I see a question asked in the Harant to-day, and I would be glad to see an answer to it to morrow. It asks.—By what right does Greeley propose to send off a few of his colored brethren to Africa, who refuse to vote for him, while he does not go back himself to the land of his forestathers.—either in the swangs of Holland—the bogs of liveland—tomewhere in the neighborhood of the scene of the bloody battle of Silevegammon, or perhaps among the E-quimaux of Greenland, to whom, in his habits, he bears so striking a resemblance? —(Laughter)

A Voice.—" He is a mixture of the three races. He is a mongrel, and never could find his country." (Ranewed laughter.)

English and Dutch. (Greet laughter.) Thus, even then, the colored man was not without education. The colored men had a strong leve of their home in their breests; and this is what neither friende nor fose could fully understand. Horace Greetey did not understand it, else he would not act as he did, uniese he was yielding to the political necessities of his party. And what is the political necessity? Governor Hunts message reminded him of what Franklin said—that "a man who was deformed in mind, on seeing a man with a well formed and an ill formed leg, always looked at the ill formed one." It was so with Governor Hunt, who looked at all the faults and note of the virtues of the colored people. He ransacked the whole country, to conjune up their deformities. The only solution to this course of conduct was the fact that the whig party in every State were mixed up in the government with the democrats, and this was the funeral heal of the whig party. His great hope in reference to colonization was, that the whige would kill it, as they always killed everything they touched. They killed the United States Bank, and they fulled the tariff, by atempting to carry these measures.

Bev. Mr. Convent them arged the importance of waiting upon individual members of Legislature and plying their consciences; and, also, the necessity of sending a committee to Albany, to operate there.

Rourser Meranys, a five looking colored mun from Virginis, then referred to a plot, in 1816, hatched by Haury Clay, Randelph, and Judge Washington, against the colored people. It was the most infernal plot ever concected. For himself, he would never leave his native land, and he would etay with the whites and mix up with them. (Roare of laughter.)

Rev. Mr. Monanu, then proceeded to address the meeting. He was a Yankee-a native American—quite different from a European; he cared nothing for the President; if the President jortled him in Sroaiway, he would joetle him (Great cheering.) Elack Americane were just and when negroes went to laberts they bec

KOSSUTH IN MARYLAND.

Speech of the Maygar in Annapolis, de. 60, 60.

At half nast twelve o'clock, on Tuesday last, Gov. Kossuth and suite were conducted to the State House by Gov. Lowe. At the door of the Senate chamber they were met by the committee appointed by the Senate to receive them, when Mr. Doane, the chairman, addressed Gov. K. as fol-

Gov. Rossum-Blading you a cordial welcome to the capital of Maryland, the Senate has appointed us to invite you to their chamber. This welcome as to invite you to their chamber. This welcome and this invitation we extend to you, as the distinguished leader of a gallant and noble people. Your own sufferings in the cause of human liberty, and the misfortunes of that noble people, received our warmest sympathy and our profoundest regrets. We welcome you as a man. Your disinterested and self-denying patriotism—your persevering efforts for the maintenance of constitutional freedom and your suffering in the cause of human dom, and your suffering in the cause of human liberty—dear to every American heart—entitle you to our respect and admiration. We welcome you as the representative of a gallant and noble people. as the representative of a gallant and noble people. The history of that people illumines the records of Europe for centuries past. Their recent struggle for independence we have watched with anxious hope; with eager anticipation we have followed them from field to field of their bloody contest; and when success forsook their standard, and the light which they had raised on the banks of the Danube was quenched in their own blood, we mourned the sad result. As a man, and as the representative of a people, we invite you to our chamber.

EOSSUTH'S SPEECH. Mr. PRESIDENT-The stormy current of my life

has offered several moments to me when the im. portance of the occasion, connected with associa-tions of historical interest, impressed a deep emoportance of the occasion, connected witz associations of historical interest, impressed a deep emotion upon my mind. But perhaps never yet, in my life, has the memory of the past made such a gloomy impression upon me as herea! how with reverential awe before history in bowing before you. Senators of Maryland, in this glorious hall, the sanctuary of immortal deeds, hallowed by the memory of immortal names. Fefore! thank the living, let me look to those dead, whose immortal spirits dwell within these walls (looking at the portraits that adorn the walls). living an unimperishable life in the glory, freedom, and happiness of your great united rejublic, destined, as! confidently hope, to become the corner stone of the future of humanity. Yes, there they are, the glorious architects of the independence of this republic, grown up to such a giant in such a short time. There is Thomas Stene: there your Demosthenes, Samuel Chase; there Charles Carroll of Carrollion, who designedly there Charles Carroll of Carrollion, who designedly added that epithet to the significance of his name, that nobody should be mistaken about who was the "Carroll" who dared the noble deed, and was re-"Carrell" who dared the noble deed, and was re-warded by being the last of his illustrious companions whom God called to paradise, after he had long enjeyed the paradise of freedom on earth, and here, William Faca, all of them signers of the declaration of American independence, that no-blest, that happiest yage in mankind's history. How happy that man must have been (pointing to the portrait of Governor Paca), having to go-vern this sovereign State in that happy day when within these very walls was ratified the acc, which, by the recognition of your very enemy, raised your country to the reat of an independent nation on earth. Ye spirits of the departed cast a ray of consolation, by the thundering voice of nation on earth. Ye spirits of the departed! cast a ray of consolation, by the thundering voice of your nation, over that down-troiden land, whose elect chief, a wandering exile for having dared to your nation, over that down-trouden land, whose elect chief, a wandering exile for having dared to imitate the inspiration of your manly hearts, lays the trembling hopes of an oppressed continent before the generous heart of your people-mow not only an independent nation, but also a mighty, glorious power on earth. Alas! what a difference in the success of two like deeds! Have Inot done what ye did! Yes, I have. Was the cause for which I did it, not allke sacred and just as yours! It was. Or have we not fought to sustain it with equal resolution as your brethren did! Bold though it be to claim a glory such as America has, I am bold to claim it, and say—yes, we did. And yet what a difference in the result! And where this difference! Only out of that single circumstance, that while you in your struggle met with assistance, we in ours met not even fair play, because when we fought, there was nobody on earth to maintain the laws of nature's God. America was silent, and England did not stir; and while you were assisted by a French king, we were forsaken by the French republic, itself now trodden down, because it has forsaken us. Well, we are not broken yet. There is hope for us, because there is a God in heaven and an America on earth. (Applause.) May be that our nameless woes were necessary that the glorious destiny of America be fulfilled; that after it was anasylum for the oppressed. cessary that the glorious destiny of America be ful-filled; that after it was an asylum for the oppressed, it became, by regenerating Europe, the pillar of manhood's liberty. Oh'it is not a mere capricious change of fate, that the exiled Governor of that and whose name, four years ago, was scarcely known on your glorious shores, and which now (oh, let me have the blessings of this faith) is near to the generous heart of America. It is not a more chance that flungary's exiled chief thanks the Senators of Maryland for the high honor of public welcome in that very kall where the first Continental Congress, see, where your great requiries. nental Congress met, where your great republic's glorious constitution was framed, where the treaty of acknowledged independence was ratified, and where you, Senators, guard, with steady hand, the where you, Senators, guard, with steady hand, the sovereign State's rights of your own State, united to thirty else, not to make you less free, but to make you more mighty—to make you a power on earth, believe there is the hand of God in history. You assigned a place in this hall of freedom to the memory of Chatham, for having been just to America by opposing the Stamp Act, which awoke your nation to resistance. Now, the people of lingland think as once Pitt, the claor, thought, and honors with deep represent the memory of your Washing. A voice— He is a misture of the three race. He is a mongrel, and hever could find his country." (Ramewed laughter)

Mr. Pownes— It strikes me that after all there will not be so much trothle about the Governor' message. We may be some time. Why a good more house years to sailly taught at each things. The He had been seen to think that the colored people will not longer be dup d by the white party. (Appiance) The Highest is richt. The whigs have bettered due on the back of their promises they gave us the Auditive Slave law; and in fature we will vote for us and the cause of humanity. Ye will vote fore Runt out next time. He was even the voten of the colored population. If we find the posed less time, we could have turned him and the whole party cut. They have deceived us and they have long for breakers should. If they give us agable, we will give them mid chance at the next election. (Great asplance). We have get to defeat the whig party, or any other philosopher? (Cries of "No. no.") You say no, but kin me see you act. You must mark your foes, and make them feel the mark in the way most in keeping with your duty. (Appiance)

He was part of their nature. Ged and instilled into them all, for his own wise purposes, alore of home. He had come across an old paper, one humbred years old. It they allow the home forward and said them. By McCrus Sevint then came forward and said there were load cries for Morrell and Smith.

Dr. McCrus Sevint then came forward and said there is the band of Good in history. You assigned a place in this shall of Freedom to the mark as one of Pitts, the clader, thoughts, as stinch the mark in the wait years to not with deep reverence the memory of your Washington with the people of Lingdan him the provider of the mark in the wait of the was constituted in the provider of the mark in the way most in keeping the Lingdan him the provider of the part and moved the Linglish aristocracy to be used to constell the pertraits) had not signed your country's independence; Washington stood, a resonal C

Sir. ! entroat the Schale kindly to remember my down-tredden fatherland. Sir, I bid you farewell, feeling heart and soul purified, and the resolution of my desires strengthened by the very air of this ancient city of Providence. (Applause.)

On motion the Senate adjourned.

The committee on the part of the House of Delegates, received Kossuth at the door of their chamlegates, received Kossuth at the door of their chamber, and presented him to the Speaker, who said—Gov. Kossuth—The House of Delegates of Maryland, desiring to manifest their admiration for you as the champien of liberty and defender of the rights of man—seeking to clevate your oppressed countrymen to that position to which nature and nature's God entitled them, and bidding the oppressed of all nations to stand erect in the image of their God, and to say to the crowned and haughty despot, as an obsure. Northman said on one occasion when leaving his frail cance upon the banks of the Tiber, and brandishing his sabre in the face of a supercilious Roman, "i, too, am a man," have received to de all that the brief notice of your arcival would enable them; to extend to you a cordial received to do an that the brief notice of your arrival would enable them; to extend to you a cordial welcome to this capital, where your great prototype, the immortal Washington, closed that military career which resulted in the political regeneration of this country, and his own immortality. And I am sure that I speak the tentiments of my fellow representatives here, when I express the hope that You, too, many he an instrument in the heads of you too, may be an instrument in the hands of God in securing for your countrymen that politi-cal liberty which we enjoy. I now, in the name of the people of the State of Maryland, through their representatives here assembled, welcome you to this hall, and invite you to a seat among us. HOSSUTH'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF DELLGATES

Six:- I most humbly thank the House of Delegates, of Maryland, for the honor of this public re-

ception. If to be an invited and welcomed guest of his excellency, the noble-minded and warmhearted Governor of this State, was already a source of high gratification to my heart, and a vaunble benefit to the cause which I represent, the generous welcome of the Legislature has raised this beneft to the level of a principle. I cannot forbear to believe that in this concurrence of the Legislature with the executive government of this sovreign State in bestowing upon my humble self the high tonor of a solemn welcome, there is more than kindness so congenial to true American hearts, and, n itself, so dear to me; there is a political revelaion of the public opinion of the people, from whom teth the Legislature and the executive derive the authority of their high position. And whenever a people, by its elect, pronounces in such a solemn way, there is, in that pronunciation, more than people, by its elect, pronounces in such a solemn way, there is, in that pronunciation, more than civility to a stranger—more than generous hospitality to a homeless wanderer—more than compassion for misfortune, even though it be connected with a noble and just cause—there is a principle in it. Public opinion never can be moved to a great extent, but by a principle. May it be a whim of mysterious destiny, or, as I believe, something providential, it is no merit of mine that my arrival in the United States became an opportunity for the manifestation of a principle processes, aise, that of being especially practical, as the prodicular developement of your great republic in such a brief period shows. And that pro-existing principle is, that the people of the United States are aware of having to take the high position of a power on earth, weighing, with all the importance of this position, in that scale where the great interests of the world are weighed. Sir, the rays of generous sympathy, with which the people of the United States brightens my sad brow, came upon me only because the light of your country's fundamental principles is reflected from the mirror of your country's position. (Applause.) Sir, (pointing towards a full length portrait of Lafayette,) that very picture is a principle. If Washington's likeness teaches the world that

"Who will be free themselves must strike the blow."

"Who will be free themselves must strike the blow." Lafayette's presence there tells the world what Europe's oppressed nations expect from the gallant sens of republican America. And, besides this glorious personification of patriotic duty and private generosity, there is the great idea in that picture there, that, if America was not too far from Europe to see, as Lafayette said in Annapolis, "French and American standards united in the cause of mankind," when your country was in need, Europe should not be considered too far to see the powerful republic of the United States, when Europe is in need of seeing protected the laws of nations, in which every nation is interested, just as every citizen is in the laws of his country. America received from Europe private generosity and public assistance. Europe expects from America only private generosity, and the assurance of "fair play." Sir, let me hope that in this hall, where history thus speaks, principles will rule. Upon this appeal rests my hope, and it is with the consolation of hope that I beg you, sir, and the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, to accept the warmest acknowledgements of this distinction they were pleased to honor me with, and the assurance of my own and my country's sincera graticude. Lafayette's presence there tells the world what

Mode of Raising Money for Hungary. ESSETT S LETTER TO THE CITY OF PETISEURG.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852.
DEAR SUR-It is with the feelings of gratitude

DEAR SIR-It is with the feelings of gratitude that I received the generous resolutions passed by the city of Fittsburg.

I take it for the first step to arrest the progress of absolution on the continent of Europe. Your example, followed by every city in the Union, would be sufficient to stop the unjust and piratical interference of Russia in the domestic affairs of the huropean nations. Well aware of your sympathies, I accept with pleasure your kind invitation, but I hope you will excuse me if I cannot fix the precise day on which I will be happy to visit Fitzburg, on my way to the West. Probably I will be able tomorrow to give you adecisive answer. In the meantime you will allow me to give you some information about a matter which is in close connection with the sympathies of Pittsburg—I mean the question of the substantial aid for Hungary.

My first leading idea is, that the ways in which the lands for Hungary is subscribed are not less

the funds for Hungary is subscribed are not less important than the amount of the subscription. One hundred thousand dollars subscribed by one hundred thousand men tell more than the same sum subscribed by one hundred wealthy people. It is the sympathy of the masses which gives importance to the subscriptions, and the subscriptions, again, keep sympathies alive.

You are probably aware of the fact, that a com-

mittee has been formed in New York for this pur-pose, and that men of all parties and of the hignest respectability have taken the lead in this movement. The working men of several manufactories have formed committees among themselves. I hope this step will be followed in other cities, too; and I must say, as I like self government everywhere, I feel convinced that every movement which is to be successful must develop itself independently in every ward, in every city, in every State, not started nor directed in the forms of centralization, which kill the energies of individual action, but united in

kill the energies of individual action, but united in aim, and returning to the same centre.

I think, therefore, that the safest and most convenient way for getting substantial aid for Hungary, is to form associations of the friends of Hungary, every member pledging himself for the next four months to pay twenty-five cents monthly, every instalment, as it is collected, to be put to my disposition for the benefit of the restoration of flungary to freedom and independence, and by this, for the tion for the benefit of the restoration of flungary to freedom and independence, and by this, for the cause of European liberty. I do not mean to exclude subscriptions of a large amount—I accept them with the greatest gratitude. I think also it should be left to the choice of the subscribers to pay at once the whole amount for the four months, but I would not oblige them to do so, in order that even the poorest might be enabled and might have an opportunity to express their armortists. epportunity to express their sympathy in a practical way; the share of every subscriber must be small, that the masses should not be excluded; it is by their weight only that aid can be afforded to the

cause of liberty.

But even these committees and associations in the different places, should sub-divide their action.

Inergetical men who are friends of the cause, taking the matter in their hands, will easily orgataking the matter in their hands, will easily orga-nize lady's associations, workingmen's associations, military associations, associations of the bench and bar, democratic or whig party associations, in one word, they will give an organic and corporative frame to the sympathy of the masses without mix-ing up with any other party idea. It is the only way of avoiding every collision arising one of local or party interests or lealoustes. In this way the cause remains as it always has been, and, I trust, will be independent from all these or party interests or jealousies. In this way the cause remains as it saways has been, and it trust, will be independent from all these struggles which belong entirely to your domestic State's life, and will form a new and perhaps a test question; that of foreign policy not dependent from the new existing parties, out recruiting the members of the associations from all the parties.

This is the way in which the greatest success is to be expected in the shortest time, and your warm sympathy for the cause of Hungary, which you, dear sir, have proved so efficiently, gives me the hope, may the certainty, that your energy will impart life to this scheme, and will develope it according to the circumstances of your city.

Pelieve me, dear sir, your obelient servant,

To E. D. GAZZAU, Esq., Pittsburg.

LUNATIC ASSIGNM IN THE WEST. Petitions are cerculation in the western part of the western part of the State praying in circulation in the western part of the state praying the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the establish ment of another Lunard saying in Western New York, to accommodate 22 immates, and that Commissioners be appointed to locate the same. It is stated that the appointed to locate the same. It is stated that the appointed to locate the same if is stated that the appoint of the locate the same and that Commissioners are full its number of immates averaging from 450 to 470—the other anytons in the Frate are in an equally growed deadless.